

PLYMPTON ST. MARY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1900,


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

S. NOY SCOTT,

D.P.H., Lond., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.

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TO THE
PLYMPTON ST. MARY
Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1900.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report of the Public Health of the Plympton St. Mary Rural District for the year 1900.

The arrangement of the Report is based on the suggestions issued by the Local Government Board, and will therefore be as follows :—

1. A brief description of the general physical characters of the District.
2. The vital statistics of the year.
3. The diseases prevalent during the year.
4. A description of the sanitary conditions of particular parishes and villages, with notes on the work done during the year, and on what is wanted in the future. This section should be read and compared with the report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Horton.

I desire to call your attention to the new tables of statistics which have been this year required by the Local Government Board. They will, I think, prove interesting and valuable, and although they have necessitated a considerable amount of extra work and research, yet I am sure they will prove to be worth the time and trouble which have had to be devoted to their preparation. This year a general census will be taken, and it will be interesting to note how near the estimate of population approximates to the actual figures obtained. I cannot here resist expressing my emphatic opinion that a census ought to be taken every five years instead of every ten years—for the value of all vital statistics is in exact proportion to the accuracy of the population estimate, and it is obvious that a quinquennial instead of a decennial census would enable the estimate to be made with much greater accuracy than at present. It hardly requires a moment's consideration to see how important it is to know the actual number of the existing population and the rate at which it is increasing or decreasing when dealing with problems of a new water supply or a new drainage scheme, or even with such a question as the housing of the working classes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. NOY SCOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR, 1900.

THE area of the Plympton St. Mary Rural District for Sanitary purposes is 71,558 acres.

The district is situated at the extreme west of the South Hams, and is bounded on the North by Dartmoor and the River Tavy ; on the South by the English Channel, and the Towns of Plymouth and Devonport ; on the West by Plymouth Sound, Plymouth, Devonport, and the River Tamar ; on the East by the hilly district of the South Hams.

From the hills lying to the East and North there are a series of undulations, running mostly towards the sea on the South and West, and along the valleys thus formed are the Rivers Erme, Yealm, and Plym, with their tributaries.

In the north part, the land is chiefly moorland; and contains valuable china clay works. The remainder of the district is mainly agricultural, and, in most places, in a good state of cultivation. The surface is well wooded.

The GEOLOGY of the district varies much in the different localities. In the north there are large deposits of granite, which in places is disintegrated and forms the china clay beds ; whilst in the south-west are very extensive and thick beds of limestone. Slate is found in large quantities on the banks of the Plym, in the parishes of Egg Buckland and Plympton St. Mary, whilst scattered throughout the district are shillet and dunstone.

The CLIMATE is mild and humid, and the rainfall abundant, but no official meteorological records are kept.

The WATER SUPPLY. The district contains abundant and satisfactory water in the shape of streams and springs, but these are very unequally distributed, and therefore many of the villages—especially in the southern part of the district—are so far from them as to be almost entirely dependent upon shallow wells and stored rain water.

The water is derived from the following sources :—

- (1) Upland surface water from Dartmoor and similar places, which, collecting in small streams, yields a plentiful supply of good and pure water.
- (2) Springs and deep Wells :—These are found in various localities, and yield a water whose quality depends entirely upon the particular soil in which the well is. In the limestone district the water is sometimes very hard from dissolved carbonate and sulphate of lime, and except for the hardness, the water is good, and generally speaking, very pure, *i.e.*, free from organic pollution.
- (3) Shallow Wells :—These are scattered throughout the district, and very largely consist of mere surface water. These wells afford a water which may be good or very bad, according to their depth, position (proximity to cess-pits, etc.), and liability to surface pollution. A Sanitary Authority should never be content with a water supply which is derived from shallow wells.

SEWAGE AND ITS DISPOSAL :—

Several of the larger villages are drained by a system of sewers by which the sewage is sent into the sea, or water courses, or

is carried on to the land and so disposed of by a method of irrigation.

In many of the villages there are numbers of cases in which the sewage from one or more houses is collected in cess-pits. These not only require periodical cleansing and constant attention but every now and again they produce serious nuisances by suddenly overflowing, especially after heavy rains.

During the past year the Council has had very expensive lessons in regard to these common cess-pits. To these I refer in my remarks on the different villages.

By far the majority of cottages and isolated houses are provided with closets over small cess-pits, which are often mere depressions in the ground. In these cess-pits the filth is allowed to accumulate for a time varying from one to twelve months and then has to be removed. It is a disgusting and dangerous method, but it is with the greatest reluctance, in many cases, that the cottager consents to the abolition of his well-beloved but filthy cess-pit. I frequently find an owner willing to abolish a cess-pit, but the occupier raises all sorts of objections, and these objections are sometimes so strong as to prevent the closet being used after it is erected. It is by no means an uncommon experience to find the earth closet converted into a tool shed or a store house, and I have even known it used entirely as a wash-house, indeed so frequently do I find the building used for alien purposes, that I sometimes doubt the wisdom or justice of compelling a landlord to erect one. The fact is that an earth closet necessitates regular and routine attention, and this seems to be particularly trying to the bucolic temperament, but on the other hand, as it is an indisputable fact that earth closets worked on the bucket system are by far the best and most hygienic form of sewage disposal for isolated cottages and small houses in a rural district, I once more place on record the determination of the Sanitary Inspector and myself not to be satisfied till every cess-pit closet is abolished.

VITAL STATISTICS.

For Registration purposes, the district is divided into two sub-districts—the North of Plympton containing 11 parishes and the South of Yealmpton containing 8 parishes.

The population of whole district, which at the 1891 census was 21,278, is estimated for 1900 to be 19262, and is distributed in the various parishes as follows :—

NAME OF PARISH.	Area in Acres.	Population 1891 census.	Population 1900 Estimate.
North sub-district :—			
Bickleigh	2980	302	260
Compton	160	—	200
Cornwood	10680	1258	1355
Egg Buckland	3149	1833	1100
Harford	3680	172	165
Plympton St. Mary (including Ecclesiastical parish of Sparkwell)	11200	3471	3500
Plympton St. Maurice	170	1139	1132
St. Budeaux	1560	2243	1545
Shaugh Prior	7170	714	725
Tamerton Folliott	3910	1118	1087
Pennycross	399	811	178
Total	45058	13061	11247
South sub-district :—			
Brixton	3060	622	580
Ermington (excluding Urban District of Ivybridge)	4920	900	885
Holbeton	4800	949	810
Newton Ferrers	3090	710	800
Plymstock (including Ecclesiastical Parish of Hooe)	2860	3162	3200
Revelstoke	1460	471	400
Wembury	3070	524	500
Yealmpton	3240	879	840
Total South	26500	8217	8015
Total North	45058	13061	11247
Total whole District	71558	*21278	19262

* The Population of the original rural district as it existed in 1891 before the exclusion of Compton, Laira, Laira Green, and parts of St. Budeaux and Pennycross, was 21,759, and the area 74,320 acres.

The number of houses in the whole district inhabited at the time of the 1891 census was 4333; since then 116 were built in 1892, 88 in 1893, 75 in 1894, 143 in 1895, 182 in 1896, 168 in 1897, 142 in 1898, 29 in 1899, and 37 in 1900. After allowing for the number of houses transferred to Plymouth from Egg Buckland, Laira Green, and Weston Peverell, and for the 40 added to the district from Compton in 1897, and for those transferred to Devonport by the recent Extension order, I estimate the number of houses in the district to be 4312, which gives an average of 4.46 persons per house.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

The following births were registered in 1900:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	1899.
North Sub-District	141	120	261	278
South Sub-District	95	99	194	178
Whole District	236	219	455	456

This gives a Birth rate for the **North** of **23.2** per 1000, as compared with 24.9 in 1899; 27.29 in 1898; 30.09 in 1897; 28.00 in 1896; 29.43 in 1895; 25.52 in 1894; 27.64 in 1893; and 25.84 in 1892.

For the **South** the rate was **24.2** per 1000, as compared with 22.47 in 1899; 25.18 in 1898; 23.96 in 1897; 24.37 in 1896; 24.73 in 1895; 23.63 in 1894; 27.43 in 1893; and 26.93 in 1892.

For the **Whole** district the rate was **23.62** per 1000, as compared with 23.91 in 1899; 26.56 in 1898; 27.88 in 1897; 26.73 in 1896; 27.75 in 1895; 24.84 in 1894; 27.55 in 1893; and 26.25 in 1892.

The average for the last ten years is 26.52.

The Birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1900 was 28.9.

MARRIAGE RATE.

During the year 114 marriages were registered. This is 6 more than last year.

The marriage rate for this year (or persons married per 1000 of the population) for the district is 11·83 per 1000, as compared with 11·32 in 1899, 11·37 in 1898, 12·58 in 1897, 15·47 in 1896, 10·96 in 1895, 13 in 1894, 12·01 in 1893, and 12·1 in 1892.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The deaths registered in 1900 were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	1899.
North sub-district	83	103	186	183
South „	56	53	109	140
Whole district	139	156	295	323

Recorded death rate per 1000 :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
North sub-district	16·53	16·41	15·69	14·87	15·8	17·03
South „	13·59	17·67	16·12	15·93	12·37	16·48
Whole district	15·31	16·94	15·84	15·25	14·60	16·84

The average rate for the preceding 10 years is 16·84.

CORRECTED DEATH RATES.

Of the deaths registered in the North sub-district, 19 occurred in the following institutions :—

Plympton St. Mary Union Workhouse	...	15
Plympton House Asylum	...	4
		—
		19

Of these 19 there were 4 of persons not belonging to the district, and one death of a non-resident was registered in Tamerton, so that the actual number of deaths amongst residents in the North district was 182.

In the South sub-district 1 death of a non-resident was registered as follows :—1 in Plymstock.

After making allowance for the foregoing, the corrected death-rates are as follows :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
North sub-district	16·18	15·96	15·56	14·58	15·26	16·13
South sub-district	13·59	17·29	15·61	15·55	11·62	15·61
Whole district ...	1500	16·52	15·57	14·94	14·00	15·95

The death-rate for Rural England and Wales in 1900 was 17·5.

The corrected death-rates for the respective parishes (excluding public institutions) are as follows :—

	1900.	1899.		1900.	1899.
Shaugh Prior ...	8·27	19·44	Newton Ferrers	13·75	6·99
Brixton ...	8·62	18·96	Egg Buckland	14·54	7·37
Cornwood ...	9·59	12·63	Tamerton Folliott	14·71	11·92
Compton ...	10·00	5·55	Bickleigh ...	15·38	11·36
Revelstoke ...	10·00	30·00	Holbeton ...	17·28	17·07
Ermington ...	10·16	14·68	Plympton		
Plympton			St. Mary	17·71	21·98
St. Maurice	10·6	16·87	St. Budeaux ...	18·12	12·29
Wembury ...	12·00	12·00	Yealmpton ...	20·23	28·74
Harford ...	12·12	6·06	Weston Peverell	28·08	0·00
Plymstock ...	13·12	16·30			

I have given these parochial death-rates as in previous years, but too much stress must not be placed on them, for the respective populations are too small to afford statistics of any great value.

The deaths as registered were distributed throughout the year as follows :

	North sub-district.			South sub-district.			Whole district.		
	Under 5	Over 5	Total	Under 5	Over 5	Total	Under 5	Over 5	Total
1st quarter	16	50	66	8	33	41	24	83	107
2nd quarter	8	41	49	4	20	24	12	61	73
3rd quarter	14	25	39	6	13	19	20	38	58
4th quarter	5	27	32	8	17	25	13	44	57
Whole year	43	143	186	26	83	109	69	226	295

Classification of Causes of Death :—

1900.

Diseases of—	Nth sub-District.	Sth sub-District.	Total.	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Nervous System	15	14	29	35	37	50	31	41
Heart	21	13	34	31	31	25	29	47
Respiratory System	51	28	79	88	87	82	93	102
Phthisis	9	8	17	17	28	19	36	32
Digestive System	8	8	16	30	20	22	15	25
Urinary System	4	0	4	6	12	7	8	4
Zymotic Diseases	10	8	18	30	62	25	51	29
Cancer ...	16	5	21	21	18	14	15	18
Old Age ...	31	13	44	41	32	34	26	49
Injuries and Suicide ...	4	3	7	9	13	17	10	16
All other causes	26	17	43	32	50	61	58	47
Total	186	109	295	323	362	337	336	378

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

	North Sub-District	South Sub-District	1900 Total	1899	1898	1897	1896
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	5	13	3	27
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diphtheria	2	3	5	1	2	1	6
Whooping Cough	0	1	1	4	17	5	1
Enteric Fever	0	1	1	1	3	0	1
Diarrhoea	8	3	11	17	26	13	12
Other Zymotic Disease	0	0	0	2	0	3	3
Totals	10	8	18	30	62	25	51

The "seven principal" Zymotic Diseases caused 18 deaths and this gives a Zymotic Death Rate of 0·93 as compared with :—

1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
1·46	2·71	0·99	2·08	1·29	1·39

The rate for rural England and Wales in 1900 was 1·57.

Deaths from all causes at various age periods:—

			1900.			1899	1898	1897	1896
			North sub- district	South sub- district	Whole District				
Under 1 year	...		28	19	47	61	101	95	71
1 year & under 5 yrs.			15	7	22	23	45	16	48
5 do.	15 do.		6	4	10	3	18	15	10
15 do.	25 do.		6	9	15	14	11	20	20
25 do.	65 do.		51	22	73	83	84	89	96
65 do.	upwards	...	80	48	128	139	103	102	91
Totals	...		186	109	295	323	362	337	336

Of the deaths over 65 there were :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
56 between 70 and 80 ...	54	49	41	47	59	68	
37 „ 80 and 90 ...	52	29	36	21	45	37	
7 of 90 and over ...	3	2	9	0	10	7	

Infant Mortality : or deaths of Infants under one year—

This is estimated as a ratio per 1000 births registered during the year ; and as these numbered 455, the infant mortality was 103·29 per 1000.

1900.	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
103·29	133·77	166·39	154·2	115·4	96·3	115·5	154	105

There is a very marked fall in the rate for last year, and is considerably below that for rural England and Wales for 1900— which is 138.

The year has been marked by the following :—

The **Birth Rate** is the lowest recorded during the past 10 years, and is about 3 per 1000 below the average for that period.

The **Death Rate** is 1·52 below that of last year ; 1·22 below the average of the District for the past 10 years and 2·5 per 1000 below that of rural England and Wales for 1900.

The **Zymotic Death Rate** is ·53 per 1000 below that of last year and ·64 per 1000 below that of rural England and Wales for 1900.

The **Infant Mortality** is the lowest but one recorded during the last 10 years ; is 26·6 per 1000 below the average for that time, and is, also, 34·7 per 1000 below that of rural England and Wales for 1900.

Measles. No death was registered from this disease.

Whooping Cough caused only one death.

Scarlet Fever. No death was caused by this disease, and only eight cases were notified.

Diphtheria. Thirteen cases were notified of which five were fatal.

The disease appeared as follows :—

One case (fatal) in Cornwood, one in Ermington, and one (fatal) in Newton Ferrers. Three cases (of which two were fatal) in Plymstock. Three cases (of which one was fatal) in Plympton St. Mary, and four cases in Holbeton. The disease appeared almost simultaneously at the end of November in such widely separated villages as Holbeton, Plymstock, and Oreston. After careful search I could find no condition peculiar to the infected houses which might reasonably be supposed to have caused the disease, and, indeed, the greater my experience of this disease becomes the greater becomes my difficulty in finding the cause.

Enteric Fever. Twenty-three cases were notified, of which 17 were in the North district, and 6 in the South. Of the latter 4 were in Plymstock, the first and fatal case being that of a sailor who acquired the disease in Seville.

Two cases were in Pennycross, and were supposed to be due to shellfish.

Five cases were in Plympton St. Mary, and at each infected house bad drainage defects were found.

A severe outbreak took place in the village of Egg Buckland in October and November. A boy who had contracted the disease in Dublin came back into the village, and as he had the disease in

its mildest form he was not seen by a medical man and therefore not isolated. His home was a cottage in which was a small dairy, and from which milk was not only sold in the village but also sent into the borough of Plymouth. The boy's mother, who helped in the work of the dairy, acquired the disease, and as a direct consequence infected the milk and the disease soon therefore appeared amongst the consumers of the milk. Of the residents in the village eight people were infected, and in the borough of Plymouth nearly fifty persons were stricken with the disease. Dr. Williams, Medical Officer of Health of Plymouth, and myself thoroughly investigated every case and we were convinced that the infection was spread by the milk. The evidence we obtained was most striking, *e.g.* : A house-to-house inspection and enquiry was made in Egg Buckland and in the particular streets in Plymouth in which it was known that the suspected milk was sold, and it was almost invariably found that the houses which were infected were those and only those which took the milk from the suspected dairy, and further that in the infected houses the disease attacked more particularly those inmates who were in the habit of taking the milk uncooked, *i.e.* : unboiled. The whole history of the outbreak afforded a most striking proof of the folly of drinking uncooked milk. Immediately Dr. Williams and I had knowledge of the first case we took steps to prevent the further infection of the milk, and with very gratifying results. As the dairy was in many ways an unsatisfactory one, I was ultimately able to close it.

Puerperal Fever. No case was reported during the year.

Closure of Schools. No Schools had to be closed during the year.

Infant Mortality. In response to a circular received from the County Council, I carefully investigated the cause of the Infant Mortality of 1899. My investigations were embodied in a report which was sent on to the County Council. The chief points of the report were as follows:—

On comparing the total infant mortality of your district with the average for England and Wales during 1899, I find your's is 10 per 1000 above the average; whilst on comparing your's with the average for England and Wales for the decennium 1881-1890 your's for last year is 8 per 1000 below the decennial average.

66 per cent. of the deaths occurred during the first four months of life.

Over 50 per cent. of the deaths were due to diarrhœa, gastro enteritis, gastritis, and marasmus—diseases which are largely, if not entirely, dependent upon improper feeding.

This improper feeding is due chiefly to ignorance and prejudice of the parents, who will persist, in spite of repeated warnings, in giving babies such things as potatoes, bread, raw apples, meat, weak tea, and, in fact, as they often describe to me, “what we have ourselves.”

It is rare to find a mother amongst the working classes who considers milk alone to be “strong” enough food for her baby, and still more rare to find one who is willing to supplement her own milk (if she has not enough for her baby) with cow's milk, because she believes “the two milks won't agree.”

Another and more serious cause is to be found in the districts near large towns, for the milk farmers are more and more sending their milk in bulk to the large towns and are therefore largely dropping the small retail customers of their own immediate neighbourhood, so that it is becoming more difficult to obtain milk in the country than in the town.

It is very much easier to complain of improper feeding than to suggest appropriate remedies, but something might be done if a small leaflet with simple rules for infant feeding, etc., could be distributed by the registrars of births on the registration of each child. With your permission I prepared and had such leaflets printed, and each registrar has been instructed to distribute them as suggested.

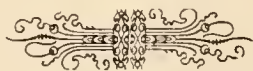


TABLE I.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES, TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES, NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 births registered	Number.	Rate.				Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890	22468	581	25.8	91	156.6	411	18.2	26	12		399	17.7
1891	21759	599	27.5	83	138.5	432	19.8	38	38		394	18.1
1892	21904	575	26.25	66	114.7	376	17.16	19	8		368	16.80
1893	22028	607	27.55	66	108.7	389	17.65	27	17		372	16.88
1894	22297	554	24.84	64	115.5	360	16.14	20	7		353	15.83
1895	22443	623	27.75	60	96.3	378	16.84	29	20		358	15.95
1896	23000	615	26.73	71	115.4	336	14.60	23	14		322	14.00
*1897	22090	616	27.88	95	154.2	337	15.25	14	7		330	14.94
1898	22850	607	26.56	101	166.39	302	15.84	12	6		356	15.57
*1899	19970	456	23.01	61	133.77	323	16.94	15	10	2	315	16.52
Averages for years 1890—1899.	21990.9	583.3	26.52	75.8	129.9	370.4	16.84	22.3	13.9	.2	356.7	16.22
1900	19262	455	23.62	47	103.29	295	15.31	19	6	0	289	15.00

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

TABLE II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Whole District.				North or Plympton Sub-District.				South or Yealmlpton Sub-District.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
YEAR.												
1890	...	22468	581	91	12946	343	255	54	9522	238	144	37
1891	...	21759	599	83	13542	387	245	57	8217	212	149	26
1892	...	21904	575	66	13735	355	235	47	8169	220	133	19
1893	...	22028	607	66	13900	384	231	41	8128	223	141	25
1894	...	22297	554	64	14258	364	226	42	8039	190	127	22
1895	...	22443	623	60	14438	425	233	42	8005	198	125	18
1896	...	23000	615	71	15000	420	229	55	8000	195	93	16
1897	...	22090	616	95	14120	425	206	67	7970	191	124	28
1898	...	22850	607	101	14910	407	232	70	7940	200	124	31
1899	...	19070	456	61	11150	278	178	33	7920	178	137	28
Averages of Years 1890 to 1899	21990.9	583.3	356.7	75.8	13799.9	378.8	227.0	50.8	8191.0	204.5	129.7	25.0
1900	...	19262	455	47	11247	261	181	28	8015	194	108	19

NOTES.—(a) Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1900.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.		No of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.	
	At Ages—Years.						North sub-district.	South sub district.	North sub-district.	South sub district.
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 65.				
Small-pox...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Cholera ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ..	13	...	5	6	1	1	4	9	1	..
Membranous Croup ..	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	10	1	1	...	1	6	2	8	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	8	...	3	5	...	...	6	2	...	2
Typhus Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	23	...	2	5	9	7	17	6	9	...
Relapsing Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Continued Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ..	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	54	1	11	16	11	14	29	25	10	2

Isolation Hospitals used—Plymouth Borough Hospital and Devonport Borough Hospital—by arrangement with the respective Authorities.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1900, excluding deaths of non-residents.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Phthisis	...	15	...	...	...	3	10	1	1	...	7	8	...
Other tubercular diseases	...	15	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	9	6	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	21	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	16	...	5	...
Bronchitis	...	33	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	24	...	9	2
Pneumonia	...	18	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	12	...	6	...
Pleurisy	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
Alcoholism	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Heart diseases	...	32	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	19	...	13	1
Accidents	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Suicides	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diabetes	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
All other causes	...	101	16	...	...	5	11	...	...	62	...	39	11
All causes	...	289	47	22	19	14	70	126	181	108	15		

TABLE V.

Shewing the number of Deaths from principal Zymotic Diseases in the District from 1883 up to and including 1900.

Disease.	Average for 1883-1890.	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900.	Annual Rate per 1000 1900.	Annual Rate for England & Wales 1899, less the 100 Chief Towns.
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Measles	5.2	5	5	0	8	27	3	13	5	0	0	
Scarlet Fever	4.7	8	13	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Diphtheria	2.6	3	0	3	3	6	1	2	1	5	2.4	
Whooping Cough	8.1	2	5	19	3	1	5	17	4	1	10.5	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	4.5	4	1	1	5	1	0	3	3*	1	10.5	
Diarrhoea	7.4	11	17	7	7	12	13	26	17	11	15.7	
Other Zymotic Diseases, e.g. : Erysipelas, Groupp, and Puerperal Fever.	Not Recorded.	Not Re- corded.	5	0	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	
Total	32.5	33	46	31	29	51	25	62	32	18		

*Of these, two occurred in the Plymouth Borough Hospital.

TABLE VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

Table shewing the Parochial distribution of cases notified under the above Act, and the Deaths from Notified Diseases.

The total number printed in large figures, the deaths in small figures.

PARISH.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	'Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	'Total Notified.	'Total Deaths.
Compton
Bickleigh	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cornwood	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Egg Buckland	9	...	...	...	9	...
Harford
Pennycross	2	...	...	...	2	...
Plympton St. Mary	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	10	1
Plympton St. Maurice
St. Budeaux	1	...	...	...	1	...
Shaugh
Tamerton Folliott	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total--North	4	2	6	...	17	...	...	...	29	2

TABLE VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

Table shewing the Parochial distribution of cases notified under the above Act, and the deaths from the Notified Diseases.

The total number printed in large figures, the deaths in small figures.

PARISH.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria and Mem- Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total Notified.	Total Deaths.
Brixton	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ermington	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Holbeton	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
Newton Ferrers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Plymstock	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	3
Revelstoke
Wembury	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Yealinton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total South	9	8	2	...	6	...	...	...	25	4
Total North	4	2	6	...	17	...	...	...	29	2
Total Whole District	13	10	8	...	23	...	...	...	54	6

TABLE VIII.

Table shewing Parochial Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, and Cancer.

NORTH SUB-DISTRICT.	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diph- theria & Mem- branous Group.	Ery- sipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Re- lapsing Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Measles	Diarrhoea	Whoop- ing Cough.	TOTAL Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis.	Cancer.
Bickleigh
Compton
Cornwood	I	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	I	I	2
Egg Buckland	I	...	I	...	4
Harford
Pennycross	I	..	I	..	I
Plympton St. Mary	I	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	3	3	5
Workhouse
Plympton St. Maurice	3	2
St. Budeaux	4	...	4	...	...
Shaugh	I	...
Tamerton Folliott	I	2
Total North	2	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	8	...	10	9	16

TABLE IX.

Table showing Parochial Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, and Cancer....*Continued.*

SOUTH SUB. DISTRICT.	Small Pox.	Cholera	Diph- theria & Mem- branous Group.	Ery- sipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Re- lapsing Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Measles, Diarrhoea	Whoop- ing Cough.	TOTAL Zymotic Diseases	Phthisis.	Cancer.
Brixton	1
Ermington	1	...
Holbeton	1	2	1	...
Newton Ferrers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Plymstock	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	1
Revelstoke
Wembury	2	...
Yealmington	1	1	1	2
Total South	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	8	5
Total North	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	16
Whole District	5	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	18	17	21

TABLE X.

Table shewing Quarterly Distribution of cases of Infectious Diseases with the Deaths therefrom.

Totals in Large Figures. Deaths in Small Figures.

	TOTAL.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.								NON NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.			Total Cases.	Total Deaths.
		Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Fuientic or Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	
1st Quarter	9 1	...	...	1	1	4	...	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	9 1
2nd Quarter	7 1	...	...	1 1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1 1	1 1	9 3
3rd Quarter	11 2	...	...	3 2	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	8 8	19 10
4th Quarter	27 2	...	..	8 2	8	1	...	10	..	...	...	...	2 2	29 4
Whole Year	54 6	...	..	13 5	10	8	...	23 1	...	...	...	1 1	11 11	66 18 16

TABLE XI.

Table shewing Quarterly Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases and Phthisis.

1890.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.									Whoop- ing Cough.	Measles.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis
	Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diph- theria & Mem- branous Group.	Ery- sipelas	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Relap- sing Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.				
1st Quarter	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
2nd Quarter	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	9
3rd Quarter	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
4th Quarter	2	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2
Total	5	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	17

EPITOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT WORK
DONE DURING THE YEAR.

1. **Plymstock.** The Public Water Works have been completed, and were opened on April 7th.
2. **Egg Buckland.** The village has been furnished with a public water supply, taken from the Plymouth mains.
3. **Plympton.** Plans for improving and increasing the supply of water at Bottle Hill have received the sanction of the Local Government Board.
4. **Lee Mill.** Improvement has been made in the water supply here.
5. **Egg Buckland and Compton.** Some important difficulties raised against the drainage scheme have been overcome.
6. **Bye-Laws,** under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, have been made and received the sanction of the Local Government Board.

Minor improvements are referred to in the following pages, and in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

NOTES ON THE EXISTING SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT AND THE NEEDS OF THE FUTURE.

There is still much to be done in the district, and there are still some large and important works on hand. During the past year much time and attention have been given to the sanitary needs of the district, and I cannot help stating very emphatically that had the results been at all in proportion to the efforts made I should have been able to report much greater progress. But, as usual, the efforts of the Council to remedy existing evils are continually opposed by External Authorities and Powers, and the way in which negotiations are prolonged and obstacles raised is sometimes enough to become ludicrous if it were not at the same time serious.

The two questions which are of the most pressing importance are "the water supply of Newton Ferrers" and "the drainage of Crownhill and Honicknowle," to both of which I refer in detail in the following pages.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders. During the year the regulations made by the Council have received the sanction of the Local Government Board. A large number of applications for registration have been received ; each applicant has been supplied with a copy of the regulations, and the work of inspecting the dairies, etc., has been begun. The present year will, I think, see the Orders in effectual working state and much good will no doubt result therefrom. The very fact that the Council has made regulations has, to my knowledge, already borne fruit. One most undesirable shippen has been voluntarily closed by its owner, and at another dairy a new shippen which was being built has been so altered as to conform to the regulations.

Isolation Hospital. By the arrangement with the Town Council of Plymouth I have as usual during the past year been enabled to send several cases of Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria into the Borough Isolation Hospital. So long as the Plymouth Town Council are willing and able to take such cases into their Hospital it will be wise policy to continue the arrangement, but it must not be forgotten that the arrangement with Plymouth is one that can at any moment be annulled, and the Plympton Council would then be without any means of properly isolating cases of infectious disease. Personally I should very much prefer having the agreement made a binding one and terminable only after a long notice, and this I commend to your attention.

Small Pox Hospital. There is none. By a special resolution of the Council I am empowered, should the emergency arise, to buy and erect a temporary iron hospital, and although this is something like "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen," yet I think it is a useful provision. Should a case of Small Pox arise I should either have to transform the house in which it appeared into a temporary isolation hospital, or seek the help of the Plymouth and Devonport Sanitary Authorities.

Bye-Laws. I am sorry to say that no real attempt has yet been made to improve the existing Bye-Laws. It is admitted by all who are acquainted with them, and especially by the Works Committee, that several alterations, and amendments, and additions are needed, and I hope the Council will proceed to deal with the matter. There are certain parts of our district—lying just on the boundaries of the neighbouring boroughs—where land is available and ready for building. Take, for example, the district of Compton, for which, I hope, a comprehensive and good system of sewers will soon be an accomplished fact. Here it is necessary, if the district is to be wisely developed, that the building estate should be properly laid out, that the proposed streets be made, and the main sewers laid before the buildings are commenced. The present Bye-Laws cannot enforce these provisions.

With regard to my suggestion that the smoke test for all new house-drains should be made compulsory, I am glad to say that (although the present Bye-Laws do not enforce it) an increasing number of builders are voluntarily submitting to it.

Scavenging. This work has not been satisfactorily done in Plymstock during the past year, the Contractor having failed in his duty, but fresh contracts have been issued and I hope they will prove satisfactory.

Crownhill and Honicknowle. The plan for the drainage of these districts which was prepared and sent on to the Local Government Board was returned by that authority with the suggestion that the better scheme was to take the sewage into the Devonport system. The year has passed in fruitless endeavours to obtain from the Devonport authority any satisfactory statement as to what their system or their terms would be, and the present position seems to be the following:—

Plympton Council is willing and anxious to drain the district. A comprehensive plan for the sewers is ready, but owing to Devonport's unreadiness nothing further can be done. It is a very serious position, and is made more serious by the fact that in spite of determined efforts to keep it clear, the stream through Honicknowle has during the past year been the cause of several threatened legal actions which the Council, in the face of recent legal decisions in similar cases, have felt compelled to compromise by the payment of sums varying from £5 to £20. As there is strong probability that the coming summer will see the revival of similar claims against the Council, and as it is of course impossible for your Engineer to complete his scheme until the Devonport scheme is ready, I suggest that the Local Government Board be officially informed of the serious position in which you, as a Council, are placed.

Egg Buckland and Compton Drainage. The history of this question is so instructive that I cannot forbear treating it

sonewhat in detail. In 1895, the Council being convinced of the necessity for a system of drainage of Egg Buckland, instructed an eminent Civil Engineer to survey the village, and prepare a scheme for its drainage. The scheme was prepared, and approved by the Council. Negotiations were then opened with the landowners, on whose land it was proposed to irrigate the sewage. These negotiations were, as is usual where a public body is one of the negotiating parties, prolonged and difficult, and ultimately had to be abandoned, owing to the very prohibitive price asked for the land. A further attempt was then made to obtain the land at a greater distance from the village, but this also failed. Ultimately the scheme had to be abandoned, chiefly because, in 1897, the Council had to face another problem, for the Plymouth Extension Order added to the rural district part of the growing district of Compton. In consequence of this, and because the relative position of the two villages appeared favourable, steps were taken to see if one drainage scheme could be formulated for the two villages. Mr. R. H. Worth, C.E., was instructed by the Council to prepare such a scheme, and he did so. He proposed to take the sewage to a site near the withey beds, and there treat it in bacteria tanks, and convey the effluent into the Laira. This scheme, after approval by the Council, was sent on to the Local Government Board, and, after a long interval, was returned in November, 1898, with an instruction that land was to be acquired for irrigating the effluent upon. Negotiations for the acquisition of such land were opened, and a provisional agreement for the purchase of it entered into. Then a revised scheme was made, another estimate had to be prepared, and another application was made to the Local Government Board, and on January 17th, 1900, that Authority sent down an Inspector to hold a local enquiry. On 6th April following, a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that they were advised that the land proposed for irrigation was unsuitable (and, note, it was the only land available), and that in its place, they would consent to allow Mr. Worth's 1898 scheme to be carried out, if the Council could prove that

the Laira was tidal at Longbridge. There was no difficulty in doing this, and Mr. Worth thereupon had again to revise estimates and plans, and these were again approved by the Council. Now another public body appeared on the scene, for on August 24th, 1900, a letter was read from the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department) stating that they were considering the question of the outfall into the Laira. This being satisfactorily disposed of, the Council thought that they would now be able to proceed, but on October 5th, a new and formidable opponent appeared, for a letter was then read from the War Office refusing permission to the proposed tanks. Since October 5th, negotiations have had to be entered into with the War Office, and at the time of writing this report, I am happy to say there is every prospect of a satisfactory issue being reached. There is hardly necessity to again insist on the urgency of the scheme; but I must point out that not only is the drainage of these two districts demanded in the interests of the health of the inhabitants, but also from a monetary point of view—seeing that Compton cannot develop whilst the present unsatisfactory drainage into cesspits continues.

Egg Buckland Water. In January a Local Government Board Enquiry was held on the proposal to borrow money to supply the village with water from the Plymouth main. The result of the Enquiry was that the scheme received the sanction of the Local Government Board, and the work is now nearly completed. So soon as it is possible, I shall advise the Council to close the public well, for it is one which is open to grave suspicion.

Plympton St. Mary and Maurice. During the year the Sanitary Inspector has done a considerable amount of work in these districts (*vide* his report.)

There has been again a steady increase in the number of houses supplied with water from the public service. At the end of the year the total number of houses, &c. supplied was 753.

On June 6th a Local Board Enquiry was held, and a loan ultimately sanctioned for making improvements and increasing the supply of water at Bottle Hill.

At Lee Mill, the Reservoir has been cleaned and a stop tap put in for the convenience of turning off the water. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to obtain the consent of the tenant (in whose field the Reservoir is) to make some structural alteration to the Reservoir. On the termination of the present tenant's holding, I hope a fresh attempt will be made so that the Reservoir can be more properly protected than it is at present.

At Sparkwell, the public water supply has proved satisfactory.

Roborough. Here a system of sewers is necessary, and it would be easy to drain the village if the local landowner would on reasonable terms grant a suitable piece of land for irrigation.

The village is supplied with water from the Plymouth mains.

Ermington. The chief need of this village is a drainage system. Mr. Clark has prepared a scheme which has not only been approved by the District Council, but has also received the support of the Parish Council. The piece of land required for the erection of the sewage tank, has not yet, however, been obtained, and until satisfactory terms can be arranged with the owner of the land I fear the present dangerous condition will continue. No effort should be spared to obtain the required land, for each summer sees the accumulation of offensive sewage in dangerous proximity to the houses.

The water supply is derived from shallow private wells and one public one. Several of these wells are dangerously near an open sewer, and the necessity for the drainage system is, therefore, made more imperative.

Holbeton. Here an improved water supply is very necessary. During the summer months the inhabitants are not able to obtain anything like a sufficient quantity. Mr. Clark has investigated the sources of the present supply and has found some of the collecting pipes choked with roots. He has had these pipes cleaned and intends to watch and measure the yield of water during the coming summer so as to be able to state definitely whether the present sources are sufficient, and, if so, how they may be properly utilized, or whether additional supplies must be found elsewhere.

Yealmpton. Water supply.

The whole year has been spent in correspondence between the District Council, the Local Government Board, the Parish Council, and the owners of the land, and in endeavouring to make an agreement which shall satisfy everybody concerned. There seems a good prospect that this happy consummation will be reached ere long, and it cannot be too soon, seeing that the village has each summer to face the inconveniences and dangers of a very limited water supply.

Brixton. The water supply is unsatisfactory and inconvenient. The closet accommodation is unsatisfactory, chiefly because of the imperfect and inadequate condition of the sewers. The chief sewer discharges in a field close to the village, and during the summer is liable to cause an offensive nuisance. The owner of the field is, I am informed, willing to allow a more satisfactory method of irrigation to be carried out.

Cornwood. The new water supply has proved very satisfactory, and is much appreciated.

Lutton. During the summer the water supply was good—there was still, however, more waste from the public taps than there ought to be.

Plymstock. On April 7th the Public Water Supply was formally opened, and the steady demand there has been for house connections more than justifies the large expenditure which the scheme entailed. Up to the present date (March 1st) 263 houses are connected directly with the mains, 27 houses and establishments are supplied by meters, and two trading companies are large consumers. There are, of course, a large number of houses still to be connected, especially so in Turnchapel.

Hooe Village. I regret to say that contemplated improvements in the outfall sewers of this village have been prevented by the Cattewater Commissioners. It was intended to relay the main sewer of the village and discharge the whole through one outfall fixed at low water mark, instead of allowing the several existing outfalls to continue discharging sewage on the foreshore midway between high and low water marks, and it is difficult to see why the Commissioners raised any objection to this proposal.

Staddiscombe. *Vide* Sanitary Inspector's report.

Newton Ferrers. I am very disappointed at having to report that the water supply for this village is still "in the clouds," and that every succeeding summer only intensifies the proof that the existing supply is altogether inadequate, unsatisfactory, and unsafe. During the past few years much time and trouble have been spent in endeavouring to find a supply of water which shall be sufficient, good and reasonable as to cost, and which shall at the same time conform to the very unequal standards held to be satisfactory by such widely differing bodies as the Local Government Board and the Parish Council; and it seems to me this is looking for the impossible. Either the one authority or the other must be quietly ignored, and in the present case it is somewhat difficult to decide which it should be. On the one hand it seems to be impossible to formulate a scheme which will satisfy the whole requirements of the Local Government Board, except at such a cost as the parish would be

unable to bear; and on the other hand it seems equally impossible to get the sanction of that Authority to a loan for carrying out any scheme which will not in every particular satisfy the Board's usual demands. Newton Ferrers is just one of those exceptional parishes in which the Local Government Board's requirements seem to be unreasonable and excessive, *i.e.*, if only present needs be considered, but it must not be forgotten that the Local Government Board in sanctioning a loan for a term of years does so as the custodian of the rights and needs of future ratepayers, and therefore properly says that the needs of the future as well as of the present ratepayers shall be considered.

The Puslinch scheme referred to in my last year's report has been prepared by the Engineer, and he has shewn that it will yield an ample supply of water, but the estimated cost is so heavy that it has reluctantly had to be abandoned. It now remains to reconsider the two other schemes which have previously been proposed, viz.:—The "Revelstoke" one and the "Local" one—of these two the former is undoubtedly the best, but unfortunately local opposition and jealousy were strong enough to prevent its adoption, and now it is very questionable whether it can be revived, but I suggest that the present owner of the water be approached, and if the water can be obtained I recommend the Council to fearlessly adopt this scheme, and go forward with it whether supported or opposed by local opinion.

The "Local" Scheme. This is the one on which an enquiry was held by the Local Government Board, and rejected on the ground that the water was not sufficient in quantity. But although the amount would not come up to the Board's standard, it is admitted that enough could be obtained by this scheme to remove the present distress, and if the Revelstoke water be not now available, I recommend the Council to ask the Local Government Board to reconsider the "Local" scheme. Something must be done, and that soon, for although the long

delay which has taken place has fortunately not yet caused anything but great inconvenience and distress, yet the time will come when the present danger, if not properly removed, must end in disaster, and then 'twill be too late to express pious regrets.

Torre. Newton Ferrers. It is necessary that a legal agreement be drawn up, by which the Council can obtain control of the existing water supply of this hamlet, and when this has been done, the pipes and collecting tank should be properly protected and repaired.



*Report of the Sanitary Inspector for
the year, 1900.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following summary of work done during the year, and I am glad to say that the smoke test for house drains has been much more frequently used than before.

Brixton. The water supply of Brixton Coombe and Hornicombe has been improved and protected from surface pollution.

The public cesspits and outfall sewers in the village of Brixton have been cleaned out when necessary.

Bickleigh. Some cesspits have been abolished and earth closets erected at Ham Pool Cottages.

Cornwood. Public cesspits at Cornwood and Lutton have been kept clean and some new closets erected at Lutton.

Compton Gifford. Public cesspits have been kept clean, and the overflow diverted so as to prevent pollution of the adjoining stream.

Ermington. The public well has been cleaned and repaired so as to prevent surface pollution.

Egg Buckland. A great deal of attention has had to be given to the public cess-pit. It has been kept as clean as possible, and the irrigation of the effluent made as satisfactory as it can be.

Holbeton. Some new earth closets have been erected in the place of old cess-pit closets abolished.

Revelstoke. The main sewers have been repaired on several occasions. These sewers are so faulty in construction that they are liable to be frequently choked. I have reason to believe that the owner of the village will favourably consider the question of improving them.

Plymstock. Some new closets have been erected here, and in the villages of Oreston and Turnchapel some new house drains have been laid. Several houses in the parish are without proper sanitary accommodation. Now that there is abundant water for flushing purposes, I propose to insist on the provision of such accommodation for each house.

At Staddiscombe part of the work for improving the water supply has been carried out, and I hope the whole will soon be completed.

Plympton St. Mary and St. Maurice. A large number of defective wall and land pipe house drains have been removed and replaced by properly laid socket pipe drains, and, in most cases, these have been subjected to the smoke test.

A new sewer has been constructed by which the whole of the houses known as Bridge Place can be efficiently drained. The sewer is a continuation of the sewer from the Geason's Estate.

The St. Mary National Schools and Mr. Bewes' School in Geason Lane, and the Sparkwell Schools, have been supplied with new trough closets, fitted with automatic flushers, and are now thoroughly drained.

At St. Maurice National Schools some sanitary improvements have been made.

St. Budeaux. Constant attention has been given to the cesspits at Crown Hill and Honicknowle, and every endeavour has been made to keep the stream flowing from the former village through and beyond the latter as clear as possible.

At Honicknowle nearly the whole of the suspicious surface wells have been destroyed, and the houses supplied with water from the Plymouth mains.

Tamerton Folliott. Some Sanitary conveniences have been repaired and put in good order, and the main sewer running through Belle Vue Gardens has been cleared and repaired.

Wembury. At Downthomas the well in Mr. Cory's field has been repaired and the top raised above the ground surface so as to prevent pollution.

Yealmpton. A piece of defective wall sewer has been destroyed and replaced by a properly laid socket pipe drain.



New Houses Inspected and Water Certificates
granted.

Egg Buckland	...	...	...	...	3
Plympton St. Mary	...	...	...	...	8
Plympton St. Maurice	...	...	...	...	2
Plymstock	...	...	...	...	12
Newton Ferrers	...	...	...	...	5
Wembury ...	...	...	...	...	1
Shaugh Prior	...	...	...	...	6
					37

Closets erected or put in good order	...	...	...	75
Defective drains relaid and piped to sewer	...	...	...	71
General nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	4
Houses or rooms disinfected	...	...	...	40
Drains tested with smoke test	...	...	...	61

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. HORTON,

Sanitary Inspector.

List of Places where Disinfectants are kept.

Bickleigh	...	Roborough	...	Mr. Rouse
Brixton	...	The Post Office		
Cornwood	...	Cornwood Village		Mr. Shepherd
Egg Buckland	...	..	..	Mr. Ben Corber
Weston Peverell	...	Weston Mill	...	Mr. Petherick
Plympton St. Mary	...	...	...	Mr. Horton (Sanitary Inspector)
		Underwood	...	Mr. J. Symons
		Sparkwell	...	The Post Office
		Lee Mill	...	Mr. R. Harper
		Colebrook	...	Mr. R. Triscott
St. Budeaux	...	Honicknowle	...	Mr. Fairweather
		Crownhill	...	Dr. Olver Mr. Stephens
Shaugh	...	..	...	The Post Office
Tamerton	..	...	...	The Post Office
Ermington	...	...	...	Mr. T. Worth
		Cadleigh Park	...	Mr. Stoneman
Holbeton	...	...	...	Mr. W. Cause
Newton Ferrers	...	..	...	Mr. E. Horton
Revelstoke	...	Noss Coombe	...	Mr. Finch.
Wembury	...	...	...	Post Office.
Yealmpton	...	...	...	Mr. Lee. Dr. Langworthy.
		Dunstone	...	Mr. Foster.
Plymstock	...	...	...	Dr. Scott.
		Oreston	...	Mr. W. Coom
		Pomphlett	...	Miss Jacob
		Elburton	...	Mr. Coleman
		Hoe	...	Mr. A. Maddick
		Turnchapel	...	Mr. Bennett.
		Staddiscombe	...	Mr. J. Dodridge.